

Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
ac	acres
APE	area of potential effect
ASTM	American Society of Testing and Materials
BLM	Bureau of Land Management, U.S Department of Interior
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CAA	Clean Air Act
CDC	Conservation Data Center (Idaho)
CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
COZ	Commercial Overlay Zone
CSI	College of Southern Idaho
dB	decibels
dBA	A-weighted decibels
EA	Environmental Assessment
EDA	U.S. Economic Development Administration
EIRR	Eastern Idaho Railroad
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERNS	Emergency Response Notification System
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESRPA	Eastern Snake River Plain Aquifer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency (U.S. Department of Homeland Security)
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FINDS	Facility Index System/Facility Identification Initiative Program Summary Report
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act
FIRM	flood insurance rate map
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act
ft ²	square feet
FTTS	FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System
HMIRS	hazardous materials information reporting system
I-84	Interstate 84
IDEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
IDFG	Idaho Department of Fish and Game
IFARM	Idaho Farm and Ranch Museum
IMP	city impact area
ITD	Idaho Transportation Department
L _{dn}	day/night sound level
L _{eq} (h)	equivalent sound level (for specific time frame)
L _{max}	maximum sound level
L _{min}	minimum sound level

Acronym	Definition
LOS	level of service
MOA	memorandum of agreement
MP	Milepost
mph	miles per hour
MUTCD	Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAC	noise abatement criteria
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFRAP	No Further Remedial Action Planned sites
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NO _x	nitrogen oxide
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPL	National Priority List
NRCS	U.S Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWI maps	National Wetland Inventory maps
O&M	operation and maintenance
OSL	Oregon Short Line
PM10	particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size
ppm	parts per million
psi	pounds per square inch
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCRIS	Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System
ROW	right-of-way
SAFETEA-LU	Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient, Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users
SIEDO	Southern Idaho Economic Development Organization
SFHAs	Special Flood Hazard Areas
SQG	Small quantity generator
SH-25	State Highway 25
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SWF/LF	solid waste landfills
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TNM	Traffic Noise Model
TRIS	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
US-93	U.S. Highway 93
USC	United States Code
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation
USGS	United States Geologic Survey
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
UST	Underground Storage Tank

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CHAPTER FOUR

Section 4(f) as defined in 23 CFR 771.135

CHAPTER FIVE

None

List of Terms

TERM	DEFINITION
Aquifer recharge area	Area with a recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water.
Adverse Effect	“When the undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property’s eligibility for the National Register.” (36 CFR 800.5(a)).
Alignment	Center of roadway; used to design road.
Best management practices (BMPs)	Used during construction, methods that have been determined to be the most effective, practical means of preventing or reducing environmental impacts.
Block group	A subdivision of a census tract, a block group is the smallest geographic unit for which the Census Bureau tabulates sample data.
Census	The census of population and housing is taken by the Census Bureau in years ending in zero. The census form includes both a short form (100% survey) and a long form (sample survey of one in six households).
Census tract	This is a small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision for the purpose of presenting data. Census tract boundaries normally follow visible features, but may follow governmental unit boundaries or other non-visible features. Census tracts average about 4,000 inhabitants.

TERM	DEFINITION
Commercial Overlay Zone	The Jerome County Comprehensive Plan states that the Commercial Overlay Zone is to “provide for and to encourage the grouping together of businesses, public and semi-public, and other related uses...and will be compatible to this highway corridor.” Therefore, the major objective of the Commercial Overlay Zone is to spur economic development within the county and to help facilitate local transition from a largely rural, agricultural-based community to a more diversified economy.
Construction impact (see also <i>effect, impact</i>)	Temporary impact that would occur over a short period of time while a project is under construction.
Cumulative impact (see also <i>effect, impact</i>)	Impact that “results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions...” [40 CFR 1508.7 (NEPA)]. The cumulative effects of an action may be undetectable when viewed in the individual context of direct and even indirect impacts but can, nonetheless, add to other disturbances and eventually lead to a measurable environmental change.
Effect (see also <i>impact, construction impact, cumulative impact, operational impact, secondary impact</i>)	“Effect” and “impact” are synonymous. Effects include ecological, aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health, whether direct, indirect, or cumulative. Effects may also include those resulting from actions that may have both beneficial and detrimental effects, even if on balance the agency believes that the effect will be beneficial. Effects include: (1) <i>direct effects</i> that “are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place,” and (2) <i>indirect effects</i> that “are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable.” [40 CFR 1508.8 (NEPA)].
Environmental justice	A federal policy that provides equitable outreach benefits to minorities and low-income populations and that any adverse environmental effects are not disproportionate to these historically underserved groups.

TERM	DEFINITION
Historic property	Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria. The term eligible for inclusion in the National Register includes both properties formally determined as such in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of the Interior and all other properties that meet the National Register criteria.
Impact (see also <i>effect</i> , <i>construction impact</i> , <i>cumulative impact</i> , <i>operational impact</i> , <i>secondary impact</i>)	The effect or consequence of actions. Environmental impacts are effects upon the elements of the environments listed in WAC 197-11-444 (SEPA).
Impervious area	An area where water cannot flow down to groundwater resources.
Jurisdictional wetlands	Areas that are subject to the regulations of the Clean Water Act of 1977. These areas must exhibit all three characteristics: hydrology, hydrophytes, and hydric soils.
$L_{eq}(h)$	Equivalent noise level.
Lead agency	The agency with the main responsibility for complying with NEPA procedural requirements.
Level of Service (LOS)	(1) A qualitative rating of the effectiveness of a highway in serving traffic, measured in terms of operating conditions. (2) The quality and quantity of transportation service provided, including characteristics that are quantifiable (safety, travel time, frequency, travel cost, number of transfers) and those that are difficult to quantify (comfort, availability, convenience, modal image).
Median	A value in an ordered set of values below and above which there is an equal number of values.
Median (roadway)	The center area between opposing directions of travel. For this project the median is native non-irrigated vegetated except at major cross street and other locations.

Mitigation	Measures taken to reduce impacts on the environment. "Mitigation" includes in order of sequence: (1) Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; (2) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, by using appropriate technology, or taking affirmative steps to avoid or reduce impacts; (3) rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; (4) reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; (5) compensating for the impact by replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute resources or environments; and/or (6) monitoring the impact and taking appropriate correction measures [40 CFR 1508.20 (NEPA) and WAC 197-11-768 (SEPA)].
No Adverse Effect	"When the undertaking's effects do not meet the criteria of 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1) 'Adverse Effect' or the undertaking is modified or conditions are imposed to avoid adverse effects." The Proposed Action results in a <i>No Adverse Effect</i> when the impacts to a historic property are minimal but do not completely alter the historic characteristics that qualify it for eligibility onto the NRHP.
No Effect	"Either there are no historic properties present or there are historic properties present but the undertaking would have no effect upon them as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(i)."
Noise Receptors	Sensitive areas including residential units, camping site, churches, and other.
Non-Jurisdictional wetlands	Are regulated under the FHWA; jurisdictional wetlands are regulated by the Army Corps of Engineers.
PM10	Particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size.
pH	A scientific measurement of hydrogen ion concentration used to express acidity (0.0 to <7.0 values) of alkalinity (>7.0 to 14.0 values).
Prime farmland	The NRCS defines prime farmland as land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops.

Public hearing	A public proceeding conducted for the purpose of acquiring information or evidence that will be considered in evaluating a proposed transportation project and that affords the public an opportunity to present for the record their views, opinions, and information on such projects. [CFR 327.3 (a)]
Race	Race is a self-identification characteristic of population and the 2000 census included White and Non-White (Persons of Color). Non-White includes Black or African-American alone, American Indian or Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone, some other race alone, or a mixture of two or more races. Non-white can include persons of Hispanic/Latino heritage. Some Hispanic/Latinos, however, are White.
Riparian	Relating to or living or located on the bank of a watercourse (as a river) or sometimes of a lake or a tidewater.
Scoping	Determining the range of proposed actions, alternatives, and impacts to be discussed in an EIS. The required scoping process provides agencies and the public opportunity to comment. Scoping is used to encourage cooperation and early resolutions of potential conflicts, to improve decisions, and to reduce paperwork and delay.
Secondary impact (see also <i>effect, impact</i>)	Impacts that “are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use; population density or growth rate; and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems” [40 CFR 1508.8 (NEPA)].
Section 4(f)	A provision of the U.S. Department of Transportation providing protection for publicly owned public parks, recreation areas, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, or historic sites on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places [49 USC 303 and 23 USC 138, 23 CFR 771.107(e) and 771.135].
Sensitive noise receptor	Sites such as schools or neighborhoods where people would be exposed to substantially increased noise levels that approach abatement criteria due to a project.
Social resources	Social elements of the environment, including population, housing, community facilities, religious institutions, social and employment services, cultural and social institutions, government institutions, military installations, and neighborhood cohesion.

Sole Source Aquifer	A Sole Source Aquifer is an underground water supply that is the sole or principal source of drinking water for a given area. These are protected by the Safe Drinking Water Act and regulated by the EPA.
Staging area	An area near construction activities that is temporarily used by contractors to store equipment, vehicles, and construction materials. It may also include areas used to temporarily contain potentially contaminated soil or water until treated and/or disposed off-site.

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